INSIST ON
Bartlett-Bacon bills being passed. Insist on knowing where your Representatives in Congress stand. You have a right to know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter, September 10, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

HELP THE MINERS.
Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking copper miners of Calumet.

VOL. 3. NO. 43 · WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1914. · WHOLE NO. 147

CAR MEN WIN WAGE INCREASE

Board of Arbitration Decides for Boston Workers.

JUDGES SAY "UNION IS A FACT"

Estimated Cost to Company Is $1,500,000—Back Pay Since Last May Ordered.

Boston, Jan. 24.—The long-drawn-out arbitration proceedings between the Boston Street Car Men's Union and the street car company has come to an end with victory perched on the workers' banner. The number of men involved is 9,474, and the arbitrators say they "have made out a case establishing their right to an increase in pay." One of the most notable gains is the reduction to six years of service when the maximum rate is paid. Heretofore the maximum was only paid to those who have been in the service sixteen years. The maximum pay has been raised from 28.9 cents an hour to 32 cents, after May 1 of next year. Till then the six-year men will get from 29 1-2 cents up. Back pay on the new basis, starting with last May, is ordered. Many shopmen are included in the award. The brass finishers win a 7.6 per cent increase; the housesmiths, 6.66 per cent, and the harness makers, 1.2 per cent. Machinists average 5.2 per cent increase, while other shopmen secure similar increases. The company claims the award means an added cost of $500,000 a year for the three years the contract will run. Motormen have been getting, as first-year men, 23.2 cents an hour. Their back pay, since last May, will be figured at 24 cents; for the next year it will be 29 1-4 cents, and thereafter, for the term of the agreement, 30 1-4 cents. The final maximum rate of 32 cents an hour, which takes effect May 1 next year, will be the highest rate in the New England States for this kind of work. The arbitrators plainly indicated that the company should continue its present policy of recognizing the Street Car Men's Union, and referred to former differences as follows: "The company should, and no doubt will, accept the fact that hereafter it has to deal with its employes as an organized body. Whatever the company's attitude may have been in the past, the organization is an accomplished fact and must be recognized as such."

LAND ESTIMATES.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Department of Agriculture has just announced that only 27 per cent of the tillable land of the United States is actually under cultivation. These figures are based upon reports of 35,000 correspondents. The entire United States, excluding foreign possessions, contains about 1,900,000,000 acres. Of this area about 60 per cent, or 1,140,000,000 acres, is estimated to be tillable. It is estimated that 361,000,000 acres, 19 per cent, are nontillable, but valuable for pasture or fruits. According to the census of 1909 the land area of crops where acreage was given was 311,000,000 acres. This is about 16 per cent of the total land area or about 27 per cent of the estimated potential tillable area of the United States, excluding foreign possessions. In other words for every 100 acres that are now tilled about 37 acres may be tilled when the country is fully developed.

A FINE RECORD.

New York, Jan. 24.—The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations has been investigating the workings of the protocol entered into between the International Ladies' Garment Workers and their employers. Both parties to the agreement testify that it tends toward industrial peace, and is an aid to settling differences without resorting to strikes. Under the protocol the highest court is the board of arbitration, and Charles H. Winslow, statistician of that body, made a statement of the work accomplished. Between April 15, 1911, and August 31, 1913, there were 7,556 cases settled. All these but 159 were settled by the chief clerks of the union and the manufacturers' association. Of these, 150 were settled by the board of grievances under the protocol, and only 9 went to the board of arbitration."

REVOKE LABOR LICENSES.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—The state board of labor commissioners has revoked the license of Louis Citro, said to operate one of the largest labor bureaus in the world. He was charged with conducting his business in an illegal manner and failing to keep his records and books in proper shape. The license of Harry Weiss was revoked on the ground that he had failed to keep proper records of his transactions. Testimony in this case showed a system by which a man in search of a job would be sent from one agency to another, each agency endeavoring to secure $1 from the applicant. It was claimed that the agencies in the combination would book one and the same job.

FAVOR EIGHT BILLS.

Bisbee, Ariz., Jan. 24.—The State Federation of Labor will urge the passage of eight bills before the coming legislature. These include an anti-black list law; an old age and mothers' pension bill; amending the constitution forbidding the legislature to change any law passed by the people; a law permitting the state to take over property of a semi-public nature at assessed valuation returned by owners of the latter; to compel the employment of not less than 80 per cent American citizens of all men employed in the industries of Arizona; abolishing the contract system for public work; a universal eight-hour day and abolishing the state senate by constitutional amendment.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 24.—One of the largest awards in damage cases that has been recorded in the east was made by Supreme Court Justice Kelly in a suit against the D., L. & W. railway by Bruce Shanks, who was awarded $40,000 for the loss of both his arms just below the elbow. The defendant was employed in the company's shops and was struck by a revolving crane. Evidence was introduced to show that the accident was caused by a defect in the crane.

TO DRAW UP AGREEMENTS.

Scranton, Jan. 24.—The Central Labor union has appointed committees to draw up new agreements with the building trades representatives to govern affairs for the year. This has especial reference to the building laborers. The agreements are intended to also apply to all public road work.

A STAY-AWAY NOTICE.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Unionists in this city have issued a "stay-away" notice in which is denied the correctness of advertisements stating that work is good because of the exposition buildings now being erected.

FAVORS SAFETY BILL.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The house committee on labor has reported favorably a bill to create a bureau of labor safety in the Department of Labor. Congressman Bremner, of New Jersey, author of one of the bills submitted, and who is now sick in a Baltimore hospital, forwarded a brief on the subject to the committee, from which the following figures on industrial accidents and their cost is taken: "Out of 34,000,000 people engaged in gainful occupations, there are yearly 35,000 deaths. There are 2,000,000 accidents, of which 500,000 are serious, entailing an annual loss of $40,000,000 in earnings. There are 3,000,000 cases of preventable industrial illness, entailing a cost of $200,000,000. There are 15,000 widowed and 45,000 orphaned." To illustrate the annual waste of normal earning capacity, as a result of these three causes alone, Mr. Bremner places the economic value of a worker at $2,900. This makes the annual loss exceed $350,200,000.

MUSICIANS HELP POLISHERS

Show Fine Spirit of Trade Union Fraternity.

DIFFERENCES DON'T COUNT

Metal Polishers Raise Wages and Reduce Hours in Conference with Employers.

Cincinnati, Jan. 24.—Officers of the Metal Polishers International union announce that conferences with musical instrument manufacturers from Elkhart, Chicago and Grand Rapids have resulted in an agreement that reduces hours to fifty-two a week, starting May 1 of this year. Substantial wage increases approximating 20 per cent to the lower priced workmen have also been secured. President Daly, of the Polishers, calls attention to the fine exhibition of trade unionism shown by President Weber and Secretary Miller, of the American Federation of Musicians, who attended the conferences for the purpose of informing the manufacturers that the interests of the Metal Polishers were their interests. This position was voluntarily taken by the Musicians because they understood that a belief existed in certain quarters that the internal differences between the two unions which were amicably adjusted at the last A. F. of L. convention, had not established relations that would be of service to the Polishers in case they became involved. The Musicians' officers quickly dispelled any idea of this character, and they further notified President Daly that they would assist him at any time and any place in the adjustment of any other difficulty.

LAW IS SUCCESSFUL.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 24.—Chairman Crownhart, of the State Industrial Commission, states that investigations show that prior to the state compensation law, passed two years ago, only one man out of seven ever received any indemnity. Up to the first of the year 6,894 claims have been settled. Nearly all of these have been adjusted by the employer and worker without intervention on the part of the Industrial Commission, which has made only 156 awards since the law was passed. Many of these awards have been made upon evidence presented by the parties, which has made unnecessary the holding of hearings. Prior to the law less than $200,000 annually was paid workers through court decisions. This does not include the costs to counties. It is believed the figure this year, including medical costs, will amount to about $700,000.

MORE LABOR TEMPLES.

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Application to the secretary of state for incorporation papers has been made by the Dayton Labor Temple company, a creation of the Dayton Trades and Labor Council, which is now urging a labor temple. Plumbers' union, No. 162, has pledged itself to subscribe for $1,000 of the labor temple company's stock.

Toledo, Jan. 24.—At a mass meeting of unionists called to discuss the question, it was agreed that the issuance of stock was the best plan to further the proposed labor temple project. The Carpenters' union has declared in favor of a day's pay and the Plasterers announce they will buy $500 worth of stock.

OPPOSE INJUNCTIONS.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Quinn has introduced in the State legislature the anti-injunction bill which organized labor has so insistently urged. The bill provides that no restraining order or injunction shall be granted in any case between an employer and employe relating to labor disputes or strikes, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or property rights of the person making the application, and for which there is no adequate remedy at law. A bill prohibiting the employment of women or girls as coremakers or molders in foundries promises to duplicate the hot fight caused by a similar bill introduced at the last session.

POSTAL CLERKS WANT MORE.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Declaring that the increased burdens placed upon them by the parcel post, and that the government is now in a position to heed their request, because of parcel post profits, the postal clerks are asking for wage increases. The movement is directed by the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Officers of the Clerks say that as the postoffice surplus this fiscal year is over $3,000,000, and will be over $15,000,000 next year, the request of the Clerks, which will approximate $500,000 the first year, can be easily complied with.

ZERO WEATHER TOO MUCH.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 24.—Because the contractors had failed to put windows in the new county jail Structural Iron Workers employed on this job refused to work. The business agent declared that the wind and snow "were more than human flesh and blood, at least union blood, could stand."

FAVOR SUNDAY CLOSING.

Los Angeles, Jan. 24.—Trade unionists are aiding union Barbers in this state to initiate a law providing for the Sunday closing of barber shops in California.

UNIONISTS ARE REMINDED OF SEVERAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT SEATTLE.

Washington, Jan. 24.—In a letter addressed to "All Organized Labor," President Gompers calls attention to several important questions considered by the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor. By a unanimous vote the convention decided that the efforts of trade unionists and their friends should be concentrated to secure the enactment, at this session of Congress, of the Bartlett-Bacon bill. President Gompers shows that the adoption of this bill into a law "will restore to the organized workers the legal rights to which they were entitled before the federal courts interpreted the Sherman anti-trust law to apply to the voluntary associations of the toilers." The bill also intends to "eradicate the abuse and limit and regulate the issuance of injunctions." Trade unions everywhere are urged to give effect to the convention's decision on this matter and pass resolutions calling upon their respective senators and congressmen to vote for the passage of the Bartlett-Bacon bill. President Gompers refers to other recommendations of the convention as follows: Declaring in favor of high dues for unions which should place themselves on a higher dues-paying system and also maintain a benefit system for use in strikes and lockouts; favoring a naval holiday in the construction of battleships and other ships of war; urging national and international unions to have their locals join the central, state and department bodies in their vicinity, thereby complying with Section 2, Article XI of the A. F. of L. constitution, favoring the termination of contracts in allied industries at the same time; requesting state and central bodies to urge locals of the Women's Union Label league to become affiliated with the Women's International Union Label league before admitting such local leagues to fraternal representation. Request is made for a greater demand for the Bakers and Confectionary Workers' label and aid for California barbers in their effort to secure a rest day on Sunday. It is recommended that unionists give careful attention to the various systems of vocational training in connection with the public school systems to the end that these studies may be practical instead of what President Gompers terms "a smattering of general knowledge that cannot be definitely applied." Organizers and central bodies are asked to aid the National Association of Letter Carriers and assure them they will find a welcome in the ranks of the bona fide trade union movement. Workers are urged to ask their Senators and Congressmen to pass legislation preventing the introduction of so-called "scientific management" in the Government's workshops and factories. University extension work by State-owned universities is favored. All affiliated organizations are requested to consider the advisability of becoming members of the National Popular Government League, and recommendation is made that the report of the executive council to the Seattle convention on this subejct be read. The observance of Mothers' Day, the second Monday in May, is favored. The letter closes with a reference to the steady growth of the national and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, which has increased in membership 213,258 during the past year.

COMMENT ON CALUMET.

St. Louis, Jan. 24.—In referring to the Calumet strike, William M. Reedy editor of Reedy's Mirror, comments, in part, as follows: "The wages of Calumet miners have not been raised, nor their hours shortened in fifteen years, and the men have now lost five months' pay in this strike. The company is one of the greatest money-makers in the world. It has coined millions in profits out of the workers, and now it will not arbitrate. Surely there should be some public remedy for such a state of affairs. Surely there can be no just ground for refusal to arbitrate in such a case. The workers cannot be wholly in the wrong. Their pay can't have been right if the company paid $121,000,000 in profits in forty years besides investing $40,000,000 in equipment and $25,000,000 in the purchase of mines. There must be something to arbitrate. If there's no other way to bring about a settlement why cannot the State take the mines and operate them pending a trial of the issue and then enforce the trial's finding. * * * To say that the state can do nothing in such industrial and social crises is to say a fool thing. The commonwealth cannot be at the mercy of lawlessness. It can shoot down strikers when they get lawless. Can it do nothing to employers who will make no concessions to the demands of 15,000 employes who are willing to suffer the loss of five months' pay or more in order to get better hours and wages and general working conditions? There must be a way to settle such issues other than by starvation and slaughter. Arbitrate!"

GREAT THINGS PREDICTED.

Grand Rapids, Jan. 24.—Robert W. Irwin, of this city, has announced the formation of the National Furniture Protective association for the purpose of protecting furniture manufacturers from "unjust demands of organized labor and other influences." Mr. Irwin says the new organization will "guard our industry and those associated with it. We propose to have a national council and a central board in each organization of every State through which local conditions may be controlled. Funds will be supplied for advancing our principles for an open shop and against unjust labor demands."

AGAIN REORGANIZING.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—The disastrous strike of 1907 has no discouragements for the street car men of this city, who are again enlisting under the banner of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. The platform men have perfected their organization and a charter will be issued in the near future. The employes of the municipal railway are organized and are affiliated with the central body. The car men report that the private company seems to have abandoned its anti-union position.

TO SEGREGATE DEFECTIVES.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 24.—The superintendent of schools has asked the board of education to provide plans for segregating defective children that they may be examined and treated by physicians and psychologists. In his report the superintendent says it is wrong, both from an economic and a humanitarian standpoint, to teach these defectives without regard to their physical condition.

EIGHT HOURS FOR FIREMEN.

Boston, Jan. 24.—After several conferences, Stationary Firemen's union, No. 243, has succeeded in establishing the eight-hour system in the relief stations of the City hospital, and it is now proposed that the executive board be empowered to secure the eight-hour day in other plants employing union Stationary Firemen. The union has established a $100 death benefit.

STATE MAY SUE.

Denver, Jan. 24.—State Mine Inspector Dalrymple is quoted as saying that the state may sue the company operating the Vulcan mine, near Glenwood Springs, where a recent explosion caused the death of thirty-eight men because of a disregard of the state mine law. The mine inspector proposes to submit the question to state authorities.

TO LOWER LIVING COST.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24.—Retail grocers of this city have formed an association through which they hope to eliminate the middle man and thus lower the cost of living. The grocers claim that by buying in wholesale quantities a reduction to the consumer of from 10 per cent to 20 per cent will be made possible.

A DANGEROUS PLACE.

Moundsville, W. Va., Jan. 24.—After the second fatality within a few days in the mines of the Mound Coal company, the miners left the pit and declared they would not return until the workings had been carefully inspected.

CHAUFFEURS ORGANIZE.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 24.—The chauffeurs have perfected an organization that already includes nearly all of these workers in this city. The new organization is affiliated with the regular Brotherhood of Teamsters.

DON'T FAVOR BIG STRIKE.

Vancouver, Jan. 24.—Frank Farrington, a representative of the United Mine Workers of America, expresses the following views on a general strike now being urged by outside parties who are taking an interest in the strike in this section: "If those who foster this idea are anxious to have the United Mine Workers of America eliminated from Vancouver Island and eastern British Columbia, I don't know of any more effective plan they can devise than to get the members of our organization involved in their plan for a general strike."

DECLARE FOR LITERACY TEST

Farmers in Favor of the Restriction of Immigrants.

WANT BURNETT BILL PASSED

Agricultural Paper Makes Strong Utterance in Its Analysis of Major Opponents.

Atlanta, Jan. 24.—In carrying out the declaration, made last year by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, representing over 3,000,000 members, in favor of a literacy test for immigrants, the National Field, in recent issues, has been taking a strong editorial position on behalf of the Burnett immigration bill, which is urged by the American Federation of Labor. The paper is analyzing some of the forces against the bill, and the following excerpts from an article published in the issue of January 15, 1914, indicate that the farmers of America have positive views on this question:

"Education is no test of individual character—granted; but it is a mighty good test of the enlightenment prevailing in the country from which an immigrant comes. Neither the aged nor the young are bound by it. If any country is allowing its poor to live their mature years in ignorance of their own written tongue, it is shifting the burden of education to our shoulders, or giving us an element which is helpless for several years in the hands of—well, mostly the cunning, educated, foreign-born, contract laborite, the fleecer, the sweat shop and factory exploiter. And who are expected to be the victims of the land serfdom of the future? Why, the ignorant foreigner, of course. He can't protect himself on landing, and before he is able to learn our language, maybe, it is too late. Social workers can do very little at the docks. Their work of informing the prospective citizen should have been done before he sailed. If he can not read or write, how can he be reached in time? Time was when the generality of people could not read or write in any language, and in that time no shame attached to them or any one else, except the despotisms which needed ignorance in their business. The same despotic spirit is behind all this piffle about 'the honest, the industrious, the moral' type. Much they care for the real welfare of this type. What they want is plenty of cheap laborers. After trustifying the industries through special-privilege legislation on one hand and pauperized labor on the other hand, they are now turning to the blessed vision of 'trustifying' agriculture. Corner any of these big business rascals on the immigration problem and he always talks of 'putting them on the land'—land they can not buy; land from whose homesteading and desert-claim privileges they are excluded as unnaturalized citizens for a period of five years; land which they could not rent, even. 'Back to the land,' then, how? The process is very simple. Let capitalists buy up whatever tracts they haven't now scooped, and herd these immigrants on the land like serfs in fee simple. And then? The farmer who owns his land, the farmer who is trying to own his, can no more compete with the agricultural trust than the proverbial village blacksmith could compete with the Steel trust. Against the cold-blooded 'interests' and a few misinformed, misguided sentimentalists the immigration bill must fight. For the sake of all humanity, in your land and other lands, won't you work for the passage of this bill as long as your voice can speak or your hand be lifted in its defense?"

AGREEMENT IS SIGNED.

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 24.—After a six-weeks' controversy, several laundry employers of this city have signed an agreement with the Laundry Workers' union. Some of the proprietors asked for a two-years' contract, but as the union had previously signed for one year with two establishments it was decided to make the agreement uniform.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—With the admission of a class of nearly 100 candidates the local Laundry Workers union has now an enrolled membership of 2,800, which is claimed to be the largest union of its kind in the world.

CALL ON CANADIAN OFFICIALS.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—A delegation of Canadian trade unionists have called on government authorities in the interest of legislation approved by the recent Montreal convention. The requests include an eight-hour day on all public work, the repeal of the law providing that candidates for public office shall make a money deposit, for the creation of a commission to investigate conditions in the coal and steel industries, and a law amending the immigration act which would prohibit the loaning of money by employers to immigrants in time of labor troubles. The unionists showed how this practice make it possible for strikebreakers to enter the Dominion. Attention was also called to the recommendations of the technical education commission, and the government was asked to take action on same.

RECRUITING IN ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 24.—Representatives of the Colorado mine owners, whose workers are on strike, are in this section endeavoring to secure strikebreakers for the western state. A car load of miners, bound for the strike-bound district, passed through this city last week. Members of the United Mine Workers of America were on the same train and endeavored to induce the non-unionists—most of them are Hungarians—to return to their homes. The unionists explained existing conditions in Colorado, and it is stated that the foreigners promised they would not go to work if they found these statements were correct. It is claimed the agents told the men they could find all the work they wanted in Colorado and that there was no mining trouble there.

PHONE GIRLS HAVE UNION.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 24.—President McNulty, of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., announces that charter No. 1 of the woman's branch of the international has been issued to the Boston telephone operators, who were formerly connected, as a sublocal, with Electrical Workers, No. 104. The last convention authorized separate unions for women, and the Boston girls are first in line. Operators at New Bedford have just been organized and reports from other cities in that section show that the theory of trade unionism is being rapidly accepted by these workers.

REFUSE INCREASE.

Detroit, Jan. 24.—Receivers of the Pere Marquette railroad have refused to either grant the wage increase asked for by 800 clerks or to deal with the union. Vice President Forrester, of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, is quoted as saying that he believes the road wants to force a strike for the purpose of wrecking the road, which has had a strike of its shopmen to deal with for some time. The clerks ask for a minimum wage of $50 a month with increases of $5 for each year of service.

WILL INCREASE THE WEIGHT.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Packages weighing 100 pounds will be shipped via parcel post in the near future if plans now being worked out by Postmaster General Burleson prove feasible. The postoffice department is making tests in various parts of the country. The postmaster general is quoted as saying that "the 100-pound limit has no terrors for me. Very broad powers are conferred upon the department in the development of this service."

SAY STORES VIOLATE LAW.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Some of the large department store managers in this city are charged with violating the ten-hour law for women. Factory inspectors say that the practice of working their women overtime has been so universal and of such long duration that the stores have imagined the law did not apply to them. It is also charged that the success of the employers in blocking organization among the clerks increased their assurance.

IN THE INTEREST OF HEALTH.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 24.—Meetings have been held throughout the State to consider public health problems. This action was taken because of a recent proclamation of Gov. Felker, wherein he expressed the belief that the setting aside of a day for this purpose would serve "to focus thought and stimulate activity along the lines of the prevention and restriction of disease and to concentrate effort that will result in greater efficiency of purpose."

A DISASTROUS YEAR.

Detroit, Jan. 24.—Last year was the most disastrous in the history of Great Lakes navigation. The storm of November 8 and 9 caused the loss of 244 lives, with a total of 256 for the year. The total property loss was over $7,000,000. Over fifty vessels were destroyed.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 24.—The local typographical union has concluded negotiations with their employers which has resulted in a $1 weekly increase for every member during the present year. During 1915 the increase will be $1.50 and in 1916, $2.

FINED FOR DELAY.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24.—By adding a 10 per cent penalty to the judgment rendered by a lower court, the state supreme court has shown its disfavor of the policy of railroads in resisting the claims of injured workers. The Chicago and Erie railroad appealed from a decision which gave a verdict for $14,000 in favor of a brakeman who was injured in 1900. Eight years later the case was returned to the lower court, where the brakeman secured a judgment for $7,000, and the company again appealed. In sustaining this decision, the supreme court now says: "Except that a verdict for a larger amount might well have been given, it is hardly conceivable that unbiased minds could disagree over the justness, under the law, of the result reached by the jury. We feel that the litigation has been unduly prolonged, and, considering this, together with the fact that the amount awarded is not fully compensatory, the judgment is affirmed, with 10 per cent damages."

REINSTATE DISMISSED MEN

Railroad Brotherhoods Win Dispute with D. & H. Company.

U. S. MEDIATORS ON THE SCENE

Orders by Railroad Officials, Issued in Violation of Rules, Responsible for Strike.

Albany, Jan. 24.—After a sixteen-hour cessation of work on the part of Engineers, Conductors, Trainmen, Firemen, and Telegraphers, the management of the Delaware and Hudson Company agreed to accept the recommendation of the Federal Board of Mediation and Arbitration and reinstate two men discharged for alleged disobedience of the working rules. While the direct cause of the strike was the railroad's failure to reinstate the two men in question, this incident was but the culmination of a long list of complaints on the part of the men, who claim that railroad officials would issue verbal orders that were in contradiction to the road's rules and to the agreements with the various Brotherhoods, thereby making working conditions unsatisfactory. Repeated efforts on the part of employes to adjust these matters had brought no relief and as a last resort a strike vote was submitted to the 5,000 employes, who approved this course by practically a unanimous vote.

ROSY OUTLOOK FOR BARBERS.

Boston, Jan. 24.—International President Noschang and Secretary-Treasurer Fischer were the principal speakers at an enthusiastic meeting of union barbers in this city, who have opened their "20,000 organizing campaign." These workers boast of more union barbers than any other American city, but they are determined to continue their agitation until they enroll every eligible worker. At the meeting referred to above the international officers reported a gain in membership of 100 per cent throughout the jurisdiction, and they also stated that those barbers in New York and two New Jersey cities who recently joined an alleged labor organization are now flocking back to the bona fide union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

REDUCING ACCIDENTS.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 24.—During the past year 5,593 accidents occurred in factories under the jurisdiction of the department of labor. Of this number 2,059 were caused by various reasons other than defective machinery, and as a result of these findings the state labor commissioner recommends that all workmen employed where machinery is used wear one-piece overalls, as loose-fitting garments are many times caught in the machinery.

VICTORY FOR BREWERY MEN.

Hazelton, Pa., Jan. 24.—After a one day's suspension of work, Brewery Workers employed in this vicinity have secured an agreement with their employers that calls for increases ranging from $1 to $3 a week. The lower advance applies to employes in and around the breweries. The interior workers receive an eight-hour day and the drivers will work nine hours. All national holidays will be observed.

A FRIGHTFUL MINE TOLL.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 24.—The state Department of Mines reports that 1,141 mine workers were killed in and about the Pennsylvania mines last year. Of these 615 were killed in the anthracite regions and the remaining 526 in the bituminous districts. The number of employes in the first named fields is given at 180,000, and in the latter 185,000, which produced 168,000,000 tons of coal, against 90,000,000 tons of anthracite during the same period.

CITY TO RUN STORE.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—In arranging this year's budget, the finance committee has recommended to the common council that $25,000 be appropriated to establish a municipal store, which will sell groceries, clothing, meats, and other necessities. It is intended that the store will sell only to such persons as are recommended by the county agent as deserving of getting the reduced prices.

INCREASE TO TELEGRAPHERS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 24.—A board of arbitrators has granted a wage increase of $5 a month to telegraphers on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad. A minimum wage of $65 a month is fixed. Better working conditions have been obtained and where bonds are required premiums will be paid by the road. Vacation, with pay, will be given all employes after two years' service.

PROTECT THEIR EMPLOYES.

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 24.—The Building Trades Council of this city has instructed their trustees to secure state liability insurance against injury for their business agents and stenographers.

MUST FEED LIVE STOCK.

Denver, Jan. 24.—Suit has been started against the Denver and Rio Grande railroad for its violation of law regarding the treatment of live stock in transit. It is alleged that the road kept ten cars of cattle in the cars for thirty hours.

WEST VIRGINIA UNDER PROBE

United States Senators Sustain Union's Indictment.

CALL STRUGGLE "BARBAROUS"

Constitutional Violations and Military Government the Rule in That Section.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senator Martine chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor now investigating the recent West Virginia miners' strike, has made a report that sustains the findings of Senator Borah. It will be recalled that Senator Borah found complete domination by the military forces in the strikebound district and a setting aside of every constitutional guarantee, notwithstanding the fact that, to use his own words, "the civil courts were open, holding their terms as usual, disposing of cases and dispensing justice in the usual and ordinary manner." He further showed that arrests were made outside the military zone for offenses alleged to have been committed outside this district and at a time when martial law did not prevail. In many of these cases the parties charged were turned over to the military authorities for detention, trial and punishment, which resulted in penalties unknown to the statutes and in excess of the laws of the state. Senator Borah refers to the strong feeling engendered because of the strike, but says no threats of violence were made against judges or the courts, and the failure to convene grand juries was not justifiable, as an attempt should have been made to call grand juries and test the claim that it was impossible to maintain civil law. Senator Borah says this was not done. In his report to the main committee Senator Martine, who investigated the charge that mails were interfered with by strikers, reports the claim not well founded and says the charges that mail deliveries were interfered with was not proven. The Senator says the use of armed guards "cannot be too strongly condemned," and that they loitered around the coal company's stores, which were often in the same building as the postoffice. The transportation of foreigners by the companies is referred to "as a serious reflection on our boasted civilization." The following passage from the report gives some idea of the investigator's views as a result of his visit to Paint Creek and Cabin Creek: "In no spirit of malice or hatred, but with a view that the country through knowledge of the true conditions may right the wrong, I charge that the hiring of armed bodies of men by private mine owners and other corporations, and the use of steel armored trains, machine guns, and bloodhounds on defenseless men, women and children is but a little way removed from barbarism." These reports will be included in the general committee's report to the Senate.

HELPLESS ALIENS.

New York, Jan. 24.—Speakers at a meeting of the North American Civic League for Immigrants declared that the Jews, Greeks, Germans, Irish, English and French immigrants can usually take care of themselves when they come to New York, but the Slavic and Italian immigrants are, in a majority of cases helpless, unless luck is with them in the matter of food and work. It was stated that of the 300,000 Slavic and Italian unskilled immigrants that arrived at this port in 1912, one-third is crowded in herds, hidden away in tenements of this city, without work; and in many cases half starved. This element is divided approximately, as follows: Italian, 162,000; Poles, 85,000; Russians, 22,000; Ruthenians (Little Russia), 21,000; Slovaks (Austrians), 25,000; Croatians, 24,000; Balkans 10,000; Bohemians, 8,000. The league believes that the question of handling these immigrants is now one of the city's most pressing problems. It is proposed to create a bureau of employment in the state department of labor, which will license all employment agencies and to establish free employment agencies in the municipalities, which is intended to end the padrone system.

ARE AGAINST LONG HOURS.

Atlanta, Jan. 24.—The Retail Grocers and Butchers' association, through its president, is reported as favoring a mass meeting if necessary to impress upon citizens the injustice of compelling clerks to work fourteen and fifteen hours a day. A city-wide campaign is proposed to urge housewives to do their buying in the middle of the day, thereby allowing clerks to get to their work at a reasonable hour and to quit at a reasonable hour. President Camp is quoted as saying that "no man should be required to work his finger ends raw in the pursuit of his daily bread, and that when a person becomes a mere drudge it follows that he has slight chance for moral and mental uplift." It is predicted that the appeal to housewives will be successful.

BRANDED AS FIRETRAPS

Cleveland, Jan. 24.—In a report public by the Chamber of Com many schoolhouses in this city branded as firetraps, and that some ings are of "such antiquated con tion that they would not be tolerat progressive business men for any pation whatsoever." The report demns the method of fire proofing ce of basements of old buildings as temporary expedient which does not guard the rooms above from the of flames in case of fire. It is re mended that many of the older houses be torn down and auto sprinklers be placed on others.

CONVICT STRIPES TO GO.

New York, Jan. 24.—Dr. Katheri Mitchel, the new corrections co sioner of this city, has declared the convict stripe. She is quoted ing: "You can't reform a wom bed ticking. I believe strongly psychology of clothes. A woman has more self-respect when she her best clothes. Half the degra and sullenness of the prisoners result of their hideous stripes and less garments."

"BROKEN BY DEGREES."

Perth Amboy, N. J., Jan. 24.—" by degrees" is the term used daily paper in announcing the end of the boatmen's strike th affected this vicinity. The men been on strike since the first year, but of late the owners hav complying with the strikers' for a wage rate of $60 a month men have been returning to w fast as the new rate is agreed t

SAVANNAH IN LINE.

Savannah, Jan. 24.—The Central union has appointed a committee range for a trade union revival city, which will occur the early February. It is intended to m event the largest of its kind in th